

Kaiser's Armies in Retreat Before Allies After Day of Futile Battling to Break Through Iron Defense of Paris

BRITISH FIRE MELTS RANKS OF GERMANS

War Office Claims English Troops Are Forcing Teutons Back.

CASUALTIES NOT HEAVY

Gen. Joffre's Telegram Praising Kitchener's Men Is Made Public in London.

London, Sept. 8.—The Press Bureau tonight issued the following statement:

"The general positions continue satisfactory. The allies are gaining ground on their left all along the line of the Ourcq and Petit Morin rivers. The British have driven the enemy back ten miles.

"Pressure against the enemy continues along the allied front. The British force has been engaged all day, but the enemy opposed it, and after stubborn resistance retired, and is now crossing the north of the Marne.

"The first French army has advanced with equal success, and reports many captures.

"The sixth French army, on the Ourcq, has been heavily engaged, but here also the enemy has been driven back.

"The German army has suffered severely along the whole line, the advance having been resolutely pushed home.

Casualties Are Small.

"The British force has again sustained some casualties, but the number is small in relation to the nature of the fighting.

"The result of two days' operations up to the present is very satisfactory."

The official Press Bureau issued the following as to the text of Gen. Joffre's telegram of thanks to Lord Kitchener for the support of the British army:

"At the present moment," he said, "that support is most valuable. It has manifested itself in a very energetic manner, and is now engaged against the German right wing."

To this Lord Kitchener has replied:

"Pray accept and transmit to Gen.

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RED CROSS DEPARTING ON ITS MISSION OF MERCY

PHOTOS TAKEN JUST BEFORE PARTY SAILED



SAYS KAISER, BEATEN, WILL SEEK REFUGE HERE

London Financial Paper Asserts German Emperor, Before Making War, Invested Fortune in U. S.

OWNS BIG TRACTS IN THE WEST

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Sept. 8.—In the event of Germany's defeat, the Kaiser probably would take refuge in America, according to the London Financial News today, which says:

"There can be no doubt that the defeat of Germany in the present war means for the Kaiser one of two things:

Either death by his own or somebody else's hand, or else flight to non-Teutonic soil.

"Ever since Germany began to make preparations for attack, the Kaiser has been investing large sums of money on the other side of the Atlantic. He is one of the largest land owners in the Western States, but not in his own name, of course.

"He owns considerable sections of property in Western Canada. These investments in America indicated very plain that the Kaiser, at the time when he was preparing to stake the fortunes of his dynasty upon attempted conquest of Western Europe, also was preparing for the possibility of failure by consolidating his huge fortune in the United States, in case he has to escape to that part of the world.

"If he cannot boss Western Europe, the Kaiser means to have the finest house on Fifth avenue."

SAYS MURDERED DUKE SLEW AUSTRIAN HEIR

Russian Newspaper Asserts Man Whose Assassination Caused War Killed Franz Josef's Son.

EMPEROR MADE ILL BY NEWS

Paris, Sept. 8.—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, whose assassination in Sarajevo led to the present war, took an active part in the assassination of Archduke Rudolf at Mayerling castle, in 1889, according to an accusation made in the Russian newspaper Nova Vremya.

Copies of this newspaper of the date of August 14, which were received here today from Petrograd, state that Archduke Charles Francis, present heir to the Austrian throne, found among the papers of the late Francis Ferdinand documents which gave proof of the latter's guilt. When this information was communicated to Emperor Francis Joseph, the Nova Vremya says, the aged ruler was made critically ill.

Archduke Rudolf was the only son of Emperor Francis Joseph and heir to the Austrian throne. He was mysteriously shot to death. Upon his demise Francis Ferdinand became heir to the throne.

O'SHAUGHNESSY'S TRUNK IS SEIZED AS HE SAILS

Taken to Satisfy Judgment of \$621.15 Just Before Diplomat and Wife Start for Europe.

New York, Sept. 8.—Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former United States charge d'affaires in Mexico City, and Mrs. O'Shaughnessy sailed late tonight on the Mauretania minus one of their trunks. Mr. O'Shaughnessy is on his way to Vienna as secretary of the American Embassy there.

The missing trunk, which contained personal belongings of the diplomat, was seized at the Hotel Plaza to satisfy a judgment of \$621.15 obtained from Miss Nettie Elsenberg, a modiste, from the issuance of a check by Mr. O'Shaughnessy in February, 1913, to a Mrs. Katherine Bauman.

The check was tendered to the plaintiff by Mrs. Bauman in payment for gowns and came back marked "no funds." The attorney communicated with O'Shaughnessy, and, according to the complaint received \$500 as part payment.

"I did give Mrs. Bauman a check for \$1,000 some time ago out of pity," said Mr. O'Shaughnessy tonight. "I told her not to cash the check until she had heard from me. Later I instructed her not to cash it. She had done so in the meantime. I will appeal from the judgment."

Germans Not to Occupy Ghent; To Give Supplies

(Special to the London Daily Telegraph and the Washington Herald.)
Ghent, Sept. 8.—The expected occupation of Ghent by the Germans is not to take place. Last night the burgomaster was summoned to Oordergem to confer with the German commander. The latter intimated that the town was not to be occupied and that no money contribution would be levied if the inhabitants would furnish requisitions, in accordance with a list handed to the burgomaster. The latter agreed, on behalf of the citizens.

THE WAR AT A GLANCE.

French war office claims further victories over Germans, and states that Kaiser's forces have been forced to retreat under a strong offensive movement by the allied armies. A vigorous attack on the German right has forced it to give ground, and many prisoners have been taken.

Victories are claimed along the entire German line, and Paris rings with praise of Gen. Joffre, who is credited with making the Germans meet him on ground he previously had picked out for the deciding battle.

Remnants of the defeated Austrian armies of Galicia and Russian Poland have united and, with re-enforcements, now number 600,000 men. This force is moving forward to engage the Russian army that captured Lemberg. The Russians are rushing re-enforcements to meet the attack. A decisive battle is expected. Great strategical importance is attached to the Russian capture of the fortress of Nicolaieff, in Austrian Galicia.

Berlin reports that the Russians before occupying Lemberg bombarded empty trenches, as the Austrians had evacuated the city in order to save it from being shelled. The Russian attack later was repulsed with heavy losses by the Austrians, while the German troops in Russian Poland gained a substantial victory.

The war office at Berlin says that the Germans at last forced the allies to engage with them in a great battle in order to prevent their lines from being broken, the allies managing to save themselves only by the cleverest strategy.

Antwerp is about to be invested, says a wireless dispatch to London, the Germans having opened their attack to the southwest of the city, being repulsed by the Belgians with heavy losses.

Belgian advances say Germans have been repulsed by Belgians southwest of Antwerp. Antwerp now isolated from rest of Belgium and German attack feared.

Rome Tribuna says 250,000 Russians have joined allies in France. London press bureau neither affirms nor denies.

Seventy thousand Austrians defeated Montenegrins in Dalmatia and have concentrated for invasion of Montenegro, Austrian official advises say.

President Wilson designates October 4 as prayer day for peace. Eighty thousand Turks concentrated to prevent Russian troops landing in Turkey.

All Serbian armies have taken offensive against Austria.

Reported 200,000 Austrians massed near Trent and railroad into Italy blown up.

PRESIDENT PROCLAIMS SUNDAY, OCTOBER 4, AS DAY OF PRAYER FOR PEACE IN EUROPE, TO SHOW THE WAY WHERE MEN CAN SEE NONE

President Wilson yesterday issued a proclamation designating Sunday, October 4, as the day of prayer in the United States for peace in Europe. The proclamation follows:

"Whereas, great nations of the world have taken up arms against one another and war now draws millions of men into battle whom the counsel of statesmen have not been able to save from a terrible sacrifice; and

"Whereas, in this as in all things it is our duty and privilege to seek counsel and succor of Almighty God, humbling ourselves before Him, confessing our weakness and our lack of any wisdom equal to these things; and

"Whereas, it is the special wish and longing of the people of the United States, in prayer, and counsel and all friendliness, to serve the cause of peace;

"Therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do designate Sunday, the fourth day of October next, a day of prayer and supplication, and do request all God-fearing persons to register on that day to their places of worship, to unite their petitions to Almighty God that, overruling the counsel of men, setting straight the things they cannot govern or alter, taking pity on the nations now in the throes of conflict, in His mercy and goodness showing the way where men can see none, He vouchsafe His children, healing peace again and restore once more that concord among men and nations, without which there can be neither happiness nor true friendship nor any wholesome fruit of toil or thought in the world; praying also to this end that He forgive us our sins, our ignorance of His holy will, our wilfulness and many errors, and lead us in the paths of obedience to places of vision and to thoughts and counsels that purge and make wise.

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington this eighth day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirty-ninth.

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

"By the President:
"William Jennings Bryan,
"Secretary of State."

RUSSIANS SWEEP ON TO VIENNA AND BERLIN

Drive Austrians Before Them and Take Offensive Against Germans in East Prussia.

CAPTURE 82,000 PRISONERS

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

London, Sept. 8.—The correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg wires:

"An official statement issued late last night announces that on the entire front along the River Bug and the Vistula there are noticeable symptoms of the retreat of the Austrians."

It continues:

"The extreme persistence has been broken by our gallant army which has seized huge booty."

"According to the latest information available at the hour of telegraphing concerning the present position of the enemy it is evident that the Austrians are in full retreat. It may similarly be inferred that the Germans have withdrawn from Southeast Poland. They are known to have had three and possibly four divisions on the left bank of the Vistula, one of which was attacked by the Russians."

The total number of Austrian prisoners captured by the Russians is now 82,000."

With operations in Galicia proceeding with unbroken success, the Russian army in East Prussia has also taken up the offensive, the Russian General Staff announcing today that all along the front in East Prussia it is hammering at the strongly re-enforced enemy.

The Russian advance into Galicia is sweeping everything before it, the shattered Austrian army being unable to stem the invasion, although it is now being supported by German corps. The forts at Mikolajow and Nikolaieff, on the Dniester, about twenty-five miles southwest of Lemberg, have both been captured and occupied.

At Mikolajow it was announced today forty guns and great stores of ammunition were taken. News of the fall of the strong Galician fortress of Przemyśl is expected at any moment. Its capture will remove the last barrier to an almost uninterrupted march to Vienna.

The first Austrian army which had been advancing on Lublin and Khaim is being cut to pieces and is in danger of annihilation, it is declared here. They are in retreat, with Russians taking prisoners and guns in great numbers, and also capturing ammunition. There has been serious fighting at Rawa, Russia.

Japanese Planes Smash

Tsingtau Forts with Bombs

Tokyo, Sept. 8.—Considerable damage has been done to the German fortifications at Tsingtau by bombs dropped from Japanese hydro-aeroplanes. It was announced at the admiralty today. It was intimated that because of the effective work of the aviators the capture of Tsingtau would be accomplished with less difficulty than has been predicted.

The flying corps operating with the Japanese warships at Tsingtau numbers seven men. Two of them are said to be members of the Japanese nobility.

Pekin, Sept. 8.—It was intimated at the foreign office that China would ignore Germany's protest against Japanese troops conducting the campaign against Tsingtau on Chinese soil.

Austria Masses 200,000 Men on Italian Frontier

Lausanne, Switzerland, Sept. 8.—Two hundred thousand Austrian troops have been massed near Trent, and the railroad into Italy has been blown up, according to a correspondent of the Gazette, telegraphing from the Austrian capital. He said that all strategical points have been fortified with guns and trenches, these extraordinary preparations being carried on at top speed.

GERMAN FRONT FALTERS BEFORE ALLIES' ATTACK; INVADERS IN RETREAT

French and British, Taking Offensive, Drive Back Teutons' Shattered Lines, According to Paris War Office Statements; Violent Assaults on Defenders Are Repulsed with Heavy Loss and Kaiser's Army Loses Ground.

HUNDREDS OF WOUNDED POUR INTO PARIS; THOUSANDS OF PRISONERS TAKEN BY ALLIES

Special Cable to The Washington Herald.

Paris, Sept. 8.—According to official reports the advantage of today's fighting lies entirely with the allies. The Germans, according to the French war office, are "being forced back all along the line." Many prisoners have been taken.

Reports were received here this evening and circulated widely that the Germans had made application of a twenty-four hour armistice in which to collect their wounded and bury their dead. The report stated the request was refused.

Gen. Gallieni's office refused to discuss the report and it could not be confirmed.

A series of violent assaults were delivered all along the French line but were repulsed, the German columns being forced finally to fall back to positions even further from Paris.

The most decisive engagement occurred on the German right, which was driven back toward the river Marne, between Meaux and Sezanne. This army, it was reported, was crumpled by the British and French, who took thousands of prisoners.

Repulse German Left.

The forces occupying the allies' left from the river Ourcq to Montlaur on the Petit Morin River, were engaged all day, the nearest fighting being only twenty-eight miles from Paris.

The German left also attempted an offensive along a line from Chateau-Salins to Nancy. It was repulsed and the Germans were driven south of the forest of Champenot.

As fresh confirmation of the decided turn in the fortunes of war continues to pour in, the jubilation of Paris rose, until tonight an assurance of victory prevailed. Gen. Gallieni, military governor of the capital did not attempt to conceal his joy when announcing this afternoon that the entire allied forces were on the offensive and were forcing a general retirement on the part of the enemy.

Three German Armies Engaged.

On every hand may now be heard references to the consummate wit of Gen. Joffre, who, by continually retreating through the last ten days, finally combined his forces in a favorable position, now said to have been chosen in advance.

Three German armies are believed to be engaged in the battle now progressing. The first is that which crossed the Marne near Chateau Thierry, after suffering immense losses near Guise and Compiègne; the second is the same which fought at Meudon and the third, massed in Luxembourg, crossed the Argonne Heights and descended the Valley of the Aisne.

While official bulletins do not give the number of combatants, there is every reason to believe that both armies are of about the same strength.

Victory Was Complete.

Additional details of Sunday's engagement near Meaux, where the German right was disastrously driven from its positions, according to all accounts, strengthen the belief that the official declaration of a "result favorable to the Allies" failed to do justice to the victorious troops engaged. A sergeant, wounded in that affair, arriving today declared the victory was most complete.

Two German infantry regiments being routed. This infantry, with its large cavalry and artillery supports, were pursued twenty miles, the sergeant says, and the French captured seven field guns, two rapid fire and many prisoners.

A wounded infantry officer, who took part in the battle north of Meaux says the German forces routed numbered two army corps whose losses were enormous.

He counted six hundred dead in one trench, the officer affirms, adding that the enemy apparently lacked sufficient ammunition as, after a short exchange of shots, their fire diminished.

French and German Fliers Hurl Arrows from Sky

London, Sept. 8.—A press dispatch from Paris says both French and German aviators are using small steel arrows that are very deadly when dropped from a great height.

\$2.50 to Philadelphia, \$2.50 to Chester, \$2.00 to Wilmington and return. Leave Washington 7:30 a. m. Sunday, Sept. 13. Baltimore and Ohio. Arrive Philadelphia 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Philadelphia 7:00 p. m. same day. —Adv.

\$2.50 to Philadelphia and return. Pennsylvania R. R. Sunday, September 13. Special train leaves Union Station, Washington, 7:30 a. m. \$2.50 Chester and return \$2.00. Wilmington and return. —Adv.

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